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A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS BEING A REVISED LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL NATIONS.

BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from Page 198.

LAMPING & CO.

Lined oblong disk having the word PAID in large shaded letters; LAMPING & CO'S EXPRESS in light letters.

- Black, on rose 3c. white, 1864.
- Black, on rose 3c. white, 1864. A. E.
- Black, on rose 3c. buff, 1864.
- Black, on rose 3c. buff, 1864. A. E.
- Black, on rose 6c. white, 1864. T. C.
- Black, on rose 6c. white, 1864. A. E.
- Black, on rose 6c. buff, 1864. T. C.
- Black, on rose 6c. buff, 1864. A. E.
- Black, on violet 6c. white, 1864. T. C.
- Black, on violet 6c. buff, 1864. T. C.
- Black, on 12c. buff, 1861. A. E.
- Same with Wells Fargo & Co's frank.
- Black, on 6c. white, 1861. T. C.
- Black, on 6c. buff, 1861. T. C.
- Black, on 12c. buff, 1861. A. E.

LANGTON & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription in old english surrounded by flourishes LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS PAID.

- Black, on 3c. buff, 1853.



TYPE II. *Variety a.* Inscription in small letters on ornamental disk ;
LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS ; PAID in large letters in centre.

Black, on 3c. white, 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black, on manila ; frank on reverse.

Variety b. Similar "express" larger.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black, on 3c. white, 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black, on 10c. white, 1853.

Black, on 10c. buff, 1853.

Black, on 3c. white, 1860.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1860.

Black, on 3c. white, 1861.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1861.

Variety c. Similar, "Langton's" in larger letters, thirteen ornaments at
sides.

Blue, on 3c. white, 1853.

Blue, on 3c. buff, 1853.

Blue, on green, 6c. buff, 1853.

Blue, on 3c. white, 1860.

Blue, on 3c. white, 1861.

Blue, on 3c. buff, 1861.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1861.

Blue, on 6c. white, 1861.

Blue, on 6c. buff, 1861.

Blue, on 10c. white, 1861.

Blue, on 10c. buff, 1861.

Blue on 12c. buff, 1861.

Blue, on 20c. buff, 1861.

Blue, on 24c. buff, 1861.

Blue, on 40c. buff, 1861.

Variety d. Similar, with eleven ornaments on each side.

Black, on 3c. white, 1853.

Blue, on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1860.

Blue, on 3c. white, 1861.

Blue, on 3c. buff, 1861.

Black, on 3c. white, 1861.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1861.

Black, on 6c. white, 1861.
 Black, on 10c. white, 1861.
 Blue, on 10c. white, 1861.

TYPE III. Same inscription in ornamental frame the word PIONEER crossing PAID.

Black, on rose 6c. white, 1861.
 Black, on rose 6c. buff, 1861.
 Black, on rose 3c. white, 1864.
 Black, on rose 3c. buff, 1864.
 Black, on brown 3c. white, 1864.
 Blue, on brown 3c. white, 1864.
 Black, on brown 3c. buff, 1864.
 Blue, on brown 3c. buff, 1864.
 Black, on rose 6c. white, 1864.
 Black, on rose 6c. buff, 1864.
 Black, on violet 6c. white, 1864.
 Black, on violet 6c. buff, 1864.

TYPE IV. Type set inscription LANGTON'S NEVADA MAIL AND EXPRESS CO., PAID.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864.

LA PORTE EXPRESS CO.

Name on lined ground over the word PAID in large shaded letters.

Black, on 10c. white, 1861.
 Black, on 10c. buff, 1861.
 Black, on rose 3c. white, 1864.
 Black, on rose 3c. buff, 1864.
 Black, on rose 3c. white, 1864. T. C.
 Black, on rose 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.
 Black, on brown 3c. white, 1864.
 Black, on brown 3c. buff, 1864.
 Black, on brown 3c. white, 1864. R. U. C.
 Black, on brown 3c. buff, 1864. R. U. C.
 Black, on violet 6c. buff, 1864.
 Black, on violet 6c. white, 1864. T. C.
 Black, on violet 6c. buff, 1864. T. C.
 Black, on rose 6c. white, 1864. R. U. C.
 Black, on rose 6c. buff, 1864. R. U. C.

Same with Wells Fargo & Co's frank.

Black, on rose 6c. white, 1864. R. U. C.
 Black, on rose 6c. buff, 1864. R. U. C.

LATTA'S EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Stage coach on each side of EXPRESS with four horses going to left, inscription in three lines LATTA'S MOUNTAIN EXPRESS PAID; in fancy border.
 Black,

TYPE II. Same design with coaches smaller.
 Black, on 3c. white, 1864. T. C.

TYPE III. Same design with fancy ornaments at each side of express instead of stage coaches.

Blue, on 3c. white, 1864. T. C.
 Blue, on 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.

LOCKWOOD C. M. & CO.

Type set inscription without border; C. M. LOCKWOOD & CO., CANYON CITY EXPRESS.

Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.

LOON CREEK EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Type set inscription in four lines in double lined oblong frame; PAID LOON CREEK EXPRESS. LETTERS FOR LOON CREEK SHOULD BE ADDRESSED; CARE SHEPHERD'S EXPRESS, IDAHO CITY, I. TY., with Wells, Fargo & Co's frank.

Black, on 3c. white, 1864. T.C.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.

TYPE II. Type set inscription in two lines LOON CREEK EXPRESS PAID; with Wells, Fargo & Co's frank.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864.

TYPE III. Type set inscription in three lines LOON CREEK EXPRESS, C. J. TASSEL, MESSENGER, PAID, with Wells, Fargo & Co's frank.

Black, on 3c. white, 1870.

Black, of 3c. amber, 1870.

MEAD & CLARKE.

Same in German text on lined disk; MEAD & CLARKE PAID OVER OUR CLEAR CREEK ROUT.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864.

McBEAN & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription in fancy border; MC BEAN & CO. GRANITE CREEK EXPRESS; with Wells Fargo & Co's frank.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864.

TYPE II. Same as last, changed to MIDDLE FORK EXPRESS, with Wells, Fargo & Co's frank.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864.

MERCHANTS STAGE & EXPRESS LINE.

Name in black in three lines in scroll across PAID, in red.

Black and red, on 3c. amber, 1870.

MORLEY, CAULKINS & CO.

Inscription in three lines in double lined frame; MORLEY, CAULKINS & CO., DAILY EXPRESS PAID.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1861. L. L. C.

MOSSMAN & CO.

Inscription in fancy frame; MOSSMAN'S & CO'S EXPRESS, DIRIGO, NEZ PERCES AND SALMON RIVER MINES PAID.

Black, on 3c. white, 1861.

NEVADA CITY & MEADOW LAKE EXPRESS.

Type set inscription in three lines; NEVADA CITY AND MEADOW LAKE EXPRESS.

Black, on 3c. white, 1864. T. C.

NICHOLS & CO.

TYPE I. Inscription in three lines in oblong frame; NICHOLS & CO'S EXPRESS PAID.

Blue, on 3c. white 1853.

TYPE II. Vignette ; dog watching safe in foreground, steamboat, cars &c., in distance ; NICHOL'S CO'S EXPRESS above, PAID below.

Black, on 3c. white 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

Black on buff.

NORMAN, G. H.

Inscription in three lines in fancy border G. H. NORMANS EXPRESS PAID.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

TYPE I. Inscription on broad ornamental lined disk ; PAID OVER ALL ROUTES OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

Black, on red 2c. white 1875.

Black, on red 2c. white Oct., 1883.

Black, on red 2c. amber Oct., 1883.

Black, on green 4c. white 1883.

Black, on green 4c. amber 1883.

Black, on brown 2c. white, June 1884.

TYPE II. Same inscription on long narrow disk ;



Black, on brown 2c. white June 1884.

Black, on brown 2c. amber June 1884.

Black, on green 2c. white 1887.

Black, on green 4c. amber 1883.

Black, on 3c. white Canada.

ORGAN & TIBBETT.

Inscription in ornamental frame ; ORGAN & TIBBETT'S EXCELSIOR EXPRESS.

Black, on 3c. white 1864.

OROVILLE & QUINCY EXP. CO.

TYPE I. Stage coach in back ground in black ; inscription in red, PAID, OROVILLE & QUINCY EXPRESS CO., AND WELLS FARGO & CO.'S ROUTES.

Black, and red on 3c. amber 1870.

TYPE II. Same with name in large letters.

Black, and red on 3c. amber 1870.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Horseman riding to right PACIFIC EXPRESS above and on saddle ; PAID on ground below.

Black, on 3c. white 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

Black, on 10c. white 1853.

TYPE II. Same cut PACIFIC EXPRESS CO., above

Black, on 3c. white 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

Blue, on 3c. white 1853.

Blue, on 3c. buff 1853.

Blue, on buff.



- TYPE III. Similar to last inscription on saddle reads PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.
 Black, on 3c. white 1853.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1853.
 Black, on buff.

PACIFIC STAGE AND EXP. CO.

TYPE I. Four horse stage in oval frame inscribed, PACIFIC STAGE AND EXPRESS CO., SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, AUBURN, GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA, EUREKA, VIRGINIA.

- Blue, on 3c. white 1861.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

TYPE II. Same as last without towns below and SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO AUBURN, GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA, TRUCKEE MEADOWS, VIRGINIA, in single line, above.

- Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

TYPE III. Six horse stage in octagonal frame to right; PACIFIC STAGE AND EXPRESS CO., above, PAID, below.

- Rose, on 3c. white 1861.
 Black, on 3c. white 1861.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

PACIFIC UNION EXP. CO.

Inscription on scroll PAID on lined ground above, PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS CO., on solid ground below.

- Black, on rose 3c. white 1864. T. C.
 Black, on rose 3c. buff 1864. T. C.
 Black, on brown 3c. white 1864. T. C.
 Black, on brown 3c. buff 1864. T. C.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. white 1864. T. C.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. buff 1864. T. C.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. white 1864. A. E.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. buff 1864. A. E.
 Carmine, on rose 6c. white 1864. T. C.
 Carmine, on rose 6c. buff 1864. T. C.
 Carmine, on rose 6c. white 1864.
 Carmine, on rose 6c. buff 1864.
 Carmine, on brown 12c. buff 1864.

Same surcharged with Well Fargo & Co's. Frank.

- Carmine, on rose 3c. white 1864.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. buff 1864.
 Carmine, on rose 6c. white 1864.
 Carmine, on rose 6c. buff 1864.

- Same with La Porte Exp. Co's. frank.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. white 1864.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. buff 1864.
 Same with Haywood Exp. Co's. frank.
 Carmine, on rose 3c. buff 1864.

PANIMENT PONY EXPRESS.

Man on horseback, inscription PANIMENT PONY EXPRESS PAID 25 CENTS VIA SAN BERNARDINO.

Black, on 3c. amber 1870. T. C.

PATTISON'S EXPRESS.

Inscription on scroll of fancy lines PATTISON EXPRESS PAID.

Black, on buff (cut from envelope.)

PAULY, N. O.

TYPE I. Inscription in two lines in double lined heavy rule frame, N. O. Pauly's express, paid.

Black, on rose 3c. white 1864. T. C.

Black, on rose 3c. buff 1864. T. C.

TYPE II. Same in single lined frame.

Black, on rose 3c. buff 1864.

TYPE III. Same inscription in three lines ; double lined frame.

Black, on rose 3c. white 1864.

Black, on rose 3c. buff 1864.

TYPE IV. Same inscription in two lines in leaf ornamented frame.

Black, on rose 3c. white 1864.

PAULY & NOHRMAN.

Inscription PAID PAULY & NOHRMAN'S EXPRESS, ornamental border.

Black, on white (cut from envelope.)

PEDRO ACUIRRE & CO.,

Same in old English on lined ground ; PAID above on grained label ; inscription below in single line on solid ground, OVER OUR NORTHERN ARIZONA AND SONORA ROUTES ; in single lined frame.

Black, on chocolate 2c. white 1884.

PENMAN, R.

Single line inscription R. PENMANS EXPRESS on Wells Fargo & Co's., frank.

Black, on 3c. lemon 1870.

PESCADORA AND HALF MOON BAY.

Inscription in transverse oval PESCADORO AND HALF-MOON BAY STAGE CO'S EXPRESS ; hand stamped.

Blue, on 3c. 1861. R. U. C.

PETALUMA & SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.

Inscription PAID PETALUMA & SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.

Black, on 3c. 1864.

PHILIP & GREGORY.

Inscription in fancy type in oblong frame.

Black, on 3c. white, 1864. T. C.

Black, on 3c. buff, 1864. T. C.

(To be Continued.)

PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

[Continued from page 203.]

Type 71.

In 1877 the *Scientific American*, Vol. xxxviii, No. 6, page 86, under the head of Postage Stamp Cancellor, described an essay proposed by Alfred Potts, for which a patent had been applied for. The illustration is very similar to the envelope stamp of 1861, with a fancy border of vertical lines around it, a broad white space and another fancy border bounded by a rectangle. This to be printed on a band and wound around the envelope, and fastened after it was directed, so that it had to be torn off in order to read the address. The inventor says they should be retained by the mailing office as vouchers for the number of letters cancelled and postage collected.

1878—*Type 72*—THREE CENTS.

Head of Liberty in profile to the left, in colorless lines, on a colored oval, surrounded by a broad white band, 1 mm. wide. "*U. S. Postage*" above, and "*Three (3) Cents*" below, following the oval in colorless letters in colored bands. The frame is in colored engine turned work on colorless ground, the corners being rounded with a large colored dot on each. Engraved in relief for surface printing by the National Bank Note Company.

Impression 20x26 mm, in color on white paper.

(a) from the untrimmed die, showing a colorless rectangle about the stamp, the broad outer edge being colored. The oval band is perforated with small perforations nearly touching. The white space around the stamp is perforated 12.

three cents, carmine.

(b) The same, with the outer edge removed, on large ordinary paper, gummed, but no perforation.

three cents, carmine, blue, green, yellow, brown.

(c) Finished stamp, both the oval and stamp perforated as in *a*, no outer edge of color.

three cents, brown, milky blue, green, pale rose.

1873—*Type 73.*

ESSAY FOR NEWSPAPER STAMP.

Vignette of Statue of America, similar to the type adopted, but full face on a rectangularly hatched ground in a rectangular frame, with curved top, bordered on each side by colorless lines and inscribed in colorless letters on a vertically lined ground, "*Postage*" above, "*Twenty-five*" on each side "*Cents*" below. "*U*" and "*S*" in the upper, "25" and "25" in the lower corners. The outside border forms a small square in each corner. Sides ornamented.

vermilion on India.

black " "

Type 74.

ESSAY OF THE REGISTERED SEAL.

Similar to the adopted type, but the word "Registered" is without the white shading. Colored impression from the die.

brown, red, yellow, on large cardboard.

Type 75.

Similar to the adopted type, but the circular disk in the center has a ground of concentric circles. The word "Registered" is without the colorless shading, and obliterates the other words where it touches them.

mauve on white cardboard.

PATENTS.

Our subject would be incomplete without a brief mention of the projects suggested and patented from time to time for producing stamps that could not be cleaned, some of which resulted in some of the essays already described.

PATENT No. 41,991, to E. Harmon, March 22, 1864, for a mode of printing postage and revenue stamps, with the initials of the twelve months upon a white border, with dots between. The person using the stamp to tear out the initial of the month in which he used it, before pressing the stamp on the letter. The process illustrated by a 5-cent Inland Exchange Revenue Stamp, with 3 letters on each margin.

PATENT No. 41,198, to A. J. Gibson, January 5, 1864, for a method of printing stamps in a fugitive ink that would wash off if wet.

PATENT No. 41,505, to E. Marmon, February 9, 1864, for a mode of printing parallel lines vertically and horizontally over the face of the stamp, after it was printed as usual with the ink that was to be used for cancelling them, so that any attempt to remove the cancellation should also remove these lines. Process illustrated by the 3-cent stamp current at the time.

PATENT No. 42,207, to H. Lowenberg, April, 1864, for a method of covering the paper with a size and then printing with the usual ink so that the latter would wash off if any attempt were made to remove the cancellation.

PATENT No. 45,038, to W. G. Harris, November 15, 1864, for a mode of preparing postage and revenue stamps with a thread on the back projecting at the side. This being torn out after the stamp was fastened on, tore the stamp and cancelled it. Process illustrated by a 5-cent Inland Exchange Revenue Stamp.

PATENT No. 48,387, to S. W. Francis, June 27, 1865, for applying to a stamp, before or after printing, a substance colorless in itself that would turn black if moistened.

PATENT No. 53,723, to W. C. Wyckoff, April 3, 1866, for a method of coating the paper with a soluble surface of water color and then printing the stamp in the usual way. The surface would be removed by moistening.

PATENT No. 73,296, to Samuel Carusi, January 14, 1868, for a stamp with the name of the mailing office and "U. S. Postage," and value only in a frame. A blank space in the center for cancellation and memoranda.

PATENT No. 77,887, to M. Kellogg, May, 1868, for a method of printing stamps partly in oil and partly in water color, the latter would be removed if the stamp were cleaned.

PATENT No. 79,157, to J. M. Sturgeon, June 23, 1868, for a method of printing a colorless device on the stamp in a peculiar ink. The stamp then

printed in the usual manner with a vegetable ink. The colorless device becomes visible if the stamp is wet to clean it.

PATENT No. 80,943, to H. Greenfield, August 11, 1868, for a method of printing stamps with acetate of lead, etc., which could be cancelled singly by sulphate of ammonia or in numbers by being exposed in a closed box to the fumes of sulphur.

PATENT No. 95,624, to W. Thorpe, October 5, 1868, for a method of printing stamps in two inks mixed together, one yielding to acid, the other to alkali, so that the application of either to clean the stamp would affect the ink.

PATENT No. 95,626, to T. Antisell, October, 1868, also for a method of printing with mixed ink sensitive as the above.

PATENT No. 86,952, to C. F. Steel, February 16, 1869, for a mode of making stamps on a double paper, the face thin and absorbent, the back harder and less absorbent. When cleaned the face would come off. It has been stated that the 3-cent stamp of 1870 was actually so printed for a time.

PATENT No. 91,108, to A. C. Fletcher, June 8, 1869, for a method of printing stamps on a partly double paper, the face made of pieces of a thin fragile paper adhering to the thicker back paper. If wet the pieces would come off.

PATENT No. 92,593, to J. Easte & A. B. Steel, July 13, 1869, for a method and process of printing stamps in two or more colors.

PATENT No. 94,079, to C. L. Coombs, August 14, 1869, for a gum for postage stamps which fastens them so securely that they cannot be removed.

PATENT No. 101,020, to G. T. Jones, March 22, 1870, for another process of printing in two inks, one yielding to acid the other to alkali.

PATENT No. 102,200, to L. Abraham, April 26, 1870, for a method of perforating stamps in two or more layers so that when united the perforations should indicate a given design. If the stamps were wet in the attempt to remove the cancellation they would come apart and could not be reunited.

PATENT to G. W. Casilear & W. C. McIntire, September 21, 1875, for a method of covering the paper with a net work of open fabric or warp on the face, then printing the stamps. The fabric would rub off if cleaning were attempted. Several curious modes of rouletting the stamps in order to cut the warp were suggested.

PATENT No. 159,125, to C. F. Steel, October 26, 1875, for a stamp printed on water leaf or other soft absorbent paper. The back coated with a filling and then gummed. The ink soaks into the front and the paper comes to pieces if cleaned.

PATENT No. 171,871, to Jas. Schoble, January 4, 1876, for a stamp printed on tissue paper, soaked in beeswax and turpentine, which rendered it transparent, and then sized, printed and gummed over the print.

PATENT No. 175,242, to A. C. Fletcher, March 28, 1876, for a stamp weakened in the center by designs punched through them in slits so they would tear if the attempt were made to remove them.

PATENT No. 175,228, to J. E. Wainer, March 21, 1876, for a stamp printed on paper, upon which a design in thin paper had been fastened so as to face one in each stamp and come off if wet.

PATENT No. 177,821, to S. R. Dummer, May 23, 1876, for a method of cutting two small slits in the printed stamp inserting a small slip of paper through these fastened to the stamp between the slits only. The stamp to be cancelled by taking hold of the slip and tearing out the paper between the slits.

PATENT No. 180,394, to P. H. Vander Weyde, July 25, 1876, with pigments that would resist dryness and moisture but become volatile if heated. The paper is first printed with an invisible ink, "Cancelled" or some such word or device in the space for each stamp, which should appear and remain when the heating process is applied. The design is printed in certain substances which would disappear when heated, leaving the paper blank, except for the previously printed design. An elaborate machine for heating all letters, packets, etc., bearing these stamps up, to 300° Far. is suggested.

PATENT No. 180,564, to L. H. G. Ehrhardt, August 1, 1876, for a stamp printed on a paper so sized that the design printed on it in ordinary ink would come off.

PATENT No. 190,376, to J. Sangster, May 1, 1877, to print parallel lines, words or devices upon the paper in any soluble invisible material, and the design over this in ordinary printing inks, which would wash off the places covered by the first printing.

PATENT No. 220,092, to J. Sangster, September 30, 1879, to print a design in caustic soda or like material, then with ordinary ink, the fatty matter of which and the soda would unite, making a soapy matter which would wash off if any attempt were made to clean the stamp.

PATENT No. 228,365, to J. Macdonough and the American Bank Note Co., recites that the former two patents had proved worthless, the second printing diffusing the materials wherefore the printing of the first design in shellac is patented.

PATENT No. 51,782, to Geo. W. Bawlsley, for a method of gumming part of the stamp only so that the rest should be torn off by the postal clerks.

OLLA PODRIDA.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

[Continued from page 208.]

IV. THE EARLY TRINIDAD.

I read with interest the remarks upon the Trinidad 6d. lithographed stamp in the May JOURNAL, for the reason that I have lately come into possession of this stamp, upon a letter dated 18th October, 1852, to which fact I had designed to draw philatelic attention at a convenient time. My letter was written by Mr. Lindsay McKechnie, of San Fernando, to Mr. Wm. Graham, of Graham & Co., Port of Spain, and bears upon its back the usual commercial endorsement of the writer's name, and date. In sight of the source whence I obtained it and the general appearance of the document, I have no hesitation in coinciding with the views of the JOURNAL'S editor that the real date of issue of this stamp antedates by four years the generally accepted date, and how this mistaken date came to be so confidently asserted will probably remain a philatelic mystery.

Like the JOURNAL'S Editor I have never seen a specimen of the 6d. upon white paper, many have passed through my hands but they have all been more or less *bleuté*.

The no value, imperforate, Britannia series of Trinidad, are found in three conditions of paper.

1st. Stout or thick hard wove paper, deeply *bleuté* in all values, viz : 1d. 4d. (?), 6d and 1s.

2nd. Thin crisp hard wove paper, showing only traces of the blue from the gum ; found in one value only, 1d.

3rd. Thin, crisp, hard wove white paper, showing absolutely no traces of blue, found in two values only 1d and 1s.; the 1d. was also issued in carmine and rose, in 1859, upon this same paper, forming part of the imperforate series of that date, the remaining values being 4d., 6d. and 1s., with value expressed.

The stamp on *bleuté* commonly known as a four penny value, and of a red-dish purple color, is one that has had considerable doubt thrown about it from time to time in so far as its value is concerned, the accepted belief being that it was but a shade of color of the one penny value.

My individual belief is that this latter supposition covers the correct solution with regard to the value of this stamp, which belief is borne out by the fact that of the imperforate series of 1859, with value expressed, the four pence is by far the rarest. It is probably the case that there was no call for a 4d. stamp until 1859, when it was first definitely issued, and that but few of them were then used in comparison with the other values. Of the 1859 imp. series the comparative degree of rarity would appear to be,

- (1) 4 pence,
- (2) 1 shilling,
- (3) 6 pence,
- (4) 1 penny.

See Note.*

Later on, when these stamps were issued perforate, the 4d. appears to have come more commonly into use, as we find it to be in the following position in respect to rarity,

- (1) 1 shilling,
- (2) 6 pence,
- (3) 4 pence,
- (4) 1 penny.

This is the unwatermarked series perf. 13 to 16, simple and compound. The perforations and colors of this series are so entirely distinct from the ones that follow them, that no reference, upon the part of the observing philatelist, is required as to the watermark, in order to determine the fact that any one of this series is of the first perforate issue.

It will thus be seen that it is fair to suppose, in the absence of definite proof, that the four penny value first saw the light in 1859, and that the so-called four penny of 1851 is but a color variety of the one penny.

But I have wandered away from what I at first touched upon, viz : the six penny. The JOURNAL'S Editor reasons that, in consequence of it now having been proved that the 6d. lithographed was really issued in 1852 and continued to be used in 1856 (and were probably in use in the interim), there never was an engraved 6d. issued upon white paper. With that reasoning I fully agree, and, in order to more plainly show it, I compiled the above table of papers upon which these no value stamps are found.

By this table it will at once be seen that the 6d. appears upon but the *papier bleuté*, and I have never yet seen a copy upon the white thin paper later employed, which was of such a texture as to admit, in many cases, of the design of the stamp being quite plainly apparent upon its reverse. Moreover, I have lately added to my collection, from the sale of the stamps of Mr. M. P. Castle, one of England's foremost Collectors, his finest specimen of this value upon so-called white paper, but, as such, it is entirely unsatisfactory to me, the paper

being of the identical texture of the first series and distinct traces of blue being apparent upon the reverse. In sight of the fact that the first 6d. was issued April 4th, 1851, and that it is shown that the 6d lithographed was in use eighteen months after, and that the date for the issue upon white paper is 1854, according to Moens, while no date is given to these stamps by Evans and Pemberton, this 6d, having a life of but eighteen months, should be of at least double the value of 1 s., which had a life of thirty six months. Then if the 6d. lithographed had a life of four years, it should be cheaper than the 6d. engraved.

The Scott Co's., last Catalogue prices the engraved 6d. at \$4.00 and the 1 sh. at \$5.00, while the lithographed 6d. is held at \$6.00. This seems to contradict our claim of a currency of 18 months for the engraved 6d. for should any one argue that larger quantities of the 6d. were used in eighteen months, that of the 1 sh. in thirty-six months, we should point to the fact that the highest in price of all is the lithographed 6d. which at present is claimed to have had a currency of at least four years.

It has occurred to me that the following might be a correct solution of this problem. The lithographed 6d. was formerly known as "engraved upon copper," and together with the succeeding issue, known as "lithographic transfers," was prepared in the Island to make a temporary need. Major Evans correctly states, that, if the first was engraved on copper, there would be as many varieties of type as there were stamps on the sheet (which is not the case).

He further says that it is more probable that a die was engraved on copper or wood, and impressions from it were taken upon a stone from which the stamps were printed; the 1856, or first issue being impressions from the stone in its early state, and that of 1858 printed when it had become worn. An article by H. O. Weare, in the *Philatelic Journal* for April, 1872, gives the usual date of 1856 for this stamp, and divides them into two series, (a) engraved on copper, and (c) impressions smeary and less distinct owing to wearing away of the plate, calling the 1858 issue, native lithographic transfers from the above copper plate. The last Edition of Dr. Gray's catalogue, issued in 1875, states that the first issue were lithographed by a French artist at the Island, and that the 1858 issue was a lithographic transfer of the first design. Pemberton's hand book of 1878, calls both issues simply poorly engraved. Moens calls them both lithographs. All these authorities give the dates as 1856 and 1858 for the two issues. I am prepared to state, that I consider Major Evan's statement as more nearly correct than any of the others, and will go farther than he does, and claim, from all the facts that I have been enabled to group together, that there was but *one stone* employed, and that there were *three issues* viz: in 1852, 1856 and 1858.

My theory is that the stone was first prepared in 1852, and that, as soon as the regular supply of the 6d value arrived from England, it was laid aside, to be again brought into use in 1856, each issue naturally showing the wear of the plate, until the 1858 issue was hardly decipherable.

The copy which lies before me upon the letter dated Oct. 18th 1852, is exceedingly clear and distinct and is assuredly an early impression; none of my other copies are upon the letter, and the next best copy shows a decided deterioration, and to this I assign the date of 1856; then follow the 1858 issue which are self apparent, being probably as poor stamps as were ever printed. Were a letter dated in 1856, bearing one of these stamps, procurable, it would probably either support or falsify my theory of the three issues, according to its condition. Unfortunately I am unable to lay my hands upon such a letter but should one be in the possession of any of my readers, I would be pleased

to have the use of it for a few days, in order to more thoroughly get at the facts in the matter.

In case my theory is the real state of the case, then why is it that we find no blues upon white paper? If the supply was again exhausted in 1856, up to that time those in use were no doubt upon *bleuté* paper. Did another supply arrive from England soon after the re-issue of 1856, why was it not upon white thin paper? If it was upon this paper, why are no specimens to be found? If the local supply was continued in use until the next regular issue of 1859 appeared, then that indicates a transfer in 1858 and not a wearing of the original stone. Altogether this is a very indefinite state of affairs and it appears as though it could only be cleared up upon the Island of Trinidad itself. Perhaps it may be my good fortune to some day visit this Island, and, in case I do, the matter will be properly investigated, so far as lies in my power.

There is another matter which requires clearing up also and that is the values of the Trinidads issued up to 1859. Moens questions all values save the red, to which he assigns the value of one penny. Pemberton omits all mention of the so-called 4d. of 1851 and assigns to the red the value of 1d.; to the blue, 6d. and to the neutral the value of 1 s. in all the issues; Evans does the same, questioning the 4d. on *bleuté* paper. Gray lists as Pemberton, adding the 4d. on *bleuté* and white papers, and a 1 shilling grey to the 1858 issue. The Scott Co's. catalogue follows Gray exactly.

Now I am not prepared to speak definitely upon these points but the weight of evidence and authorities is against the four pences and of authorities against the shilling of 1858; personally, I have never believed in either of these values, as mentioned above.

This question of values brings to mind a conversation I had in 1883 with a philatelic friend from Trinidad, whom I had taken to the office of Mr. Henry Collin, that he might exchange some Trinidads that he had with him. Among them was a portion of a sheet of the red, 1858, lithographed, and these my friend stated were all that were left in the Post-Office and he bought them at face value, *six pence*. It being an unheard of thing that a red Trinidad carried a face value of six pence, quite an animated discussion ensued, but no progress was made, my friend adhering to his original statement and evidencing in support thereof the fact that so few cancelled specimens of this color were known, that the postage for city letters in Port of Spain was 1d, and that about all the letter writing of any importance in Trinidad occurred at the Port, which virtually *was* Trinidad. I think he also said that a penny stamp carried a letter to any part of the Island, but in this I am not sure. The letter which I have before alluded to, was franked from San Fernando to Port of Spain by the blue stamp upon it, to which a value of 6d. has always been assigned. Were my friend's statements proven to be true, what an upsetting of ideas and hitherto called definite facts there will be.

Moens states that the red stamp of 1858 has been reprinted; if that is the case then all the unused ones, which are not uncommon among us at present, probably are of the reprinting. Does any one know the facts as to this alleged reprinting?

In concluding these notes, I would call attention to the following remarks with reference to stamps blued by the action of the gum and ink, as applying particularly to the first Trinidads.

In the same class appear the Ceylon, 6d.; Chile, 5c.; Cape of Good Hope, 1 and 4d.; Great Britain, 1 and 2d.; and Barbados, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4d. These are all well known stamps which present a deep blue appearance in all parts, excepting around the edges and those portions of the stamps not heavily

covered with the ink of the impression; in such places the paper appears either less blue than in other parts or else quite white. It is noticeable that the papers of these *bleuté* stamps are nearly all stout and hand made and not being at all thin, the chemical action between the coloring ink and gum can only affect those parts where the attraction would be greatest, that is, where the ink is most thickly laid on. In the parts where there is little or no ink, as in centre of head, white parts of letters, or on margins, no blue is to be found. When the paper varies, as in some of the English 1d. perf. and in some of the early Barbados, on the thin paper copies the action becomes complete, producing a stamp with a permanent blued paper, the blue being of equal surface on every portion of the stamp. In this category also come stamps printed upon thin, hard, crisp paper such as Ceylon, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Sierra Leone, 6d.; India, 8 pies.; Malta, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., etc., etc., where the blue is perfectly even upon every portion of the back of the stamp.

(To be Continued.)

NOTE.—In our opinion Mr. Corwin is entirely mistaken as to the comparative rarity of the 1859 series with value expressed. The experience of every dealer will prove that the rarest of the set is the 1sh. blue black.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF CEYLON TO THE END OF 1870.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on Friday, 8th March, 1889.

BY W. B. THORNHILL.

[*Philatelic Record.*]

The stamps of Ceylon, so far as I can ascertain, have not been under the Society's notice since December, 1874, when they were the subject of study, and you will find the reference list compiled then in vol. ix. of the *Philatelist*. As I am much interested in Ceylon stamps myself, and as our Vice-President wrote on the subject in the jubilee number of the *Timbre-Poste*, and was answered by Major Evans, about a point in connection with these stamps hitherto practically not discussed, it struck me a paper on the subject, together with a reference list (pending the further study of these stamps by the Society), might be of interest to you, dealing with the point above alluded to; viz., the reason for the existence of long and short Ceylon stamps of same origin and value of the Perkins, Bacon, and Co. type.

I have been as careful as possible in my facts, and shall be much obliged to anyone who will correct any faults.

You probably all remember that Major Evans, in his catalogue, appends a note on the unwatermarked stamps of 1863 as follows: "These stamps are apparently (indeed, we may say certainly) from the same plates as the other issues: but at the same time the impressions on this paper are about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch shorter than those on other papers. This can only have been occasioned by the paper having shrunk to some extent since the stamps were printed, and this would also account for the fact of the perforation gauging 13 instead of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$." I agree with Major Evans, as I hope to prove later on, that there is no doubt the stamps are from the same matrices, which is, I suppose, Major Evans's meaning when he calls them plates. But, as Mr. Tapling points out in the *Timbre-Poste*, I think he is wrong in saying this can only have been occasioned by shrinkage in paper, because if so it is only a natural inference that the short Crown CC stamps, the existence of which Major Evans does not seem to have noticed, are due to shrinkage also, in which case, according to him, the perforation ought to be 13, instead of which it is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. Tapling in his article says they cannot be due to shrinkage of paper,

because they have all shrunk evenly. I am afraid I must disagree with him, as they have shrunk, if shrinkage it is, most unevenly, as you will see from this table of measurements which I have prepared. I have taken off the measurements under a strong glass with a pair of fine compasses, and from a centimetre scale. You will see that you can hardly find two stamps of exactly the same measurements in the same value, though the difference in many cases is too small to signify.

I regret to say my endeavours to get any official information from Messrs. De La Rue have proved futile, as they say are not at liberty to give any information as to their stamp issues. Therefore I must take my dates and other information derived from catalogues as correct for the present.

Before considering the measurements it will, I think, be better to study the die or dies, paper, perforation, and watermark, and see if any of these bear on the question. Whether they do or not, some of the facts may be of interest.

DIES.

We will start with the assumption that the die for each value through all the issues is the same, and I think I shall show that it is. I believe I am correct in stating that the imperforated and perforated star-watermarked sets were engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and that in 1860 the contract was taken over by Messrs. De La Rue, together with the dies, and the stamps printed by them on their own paper. I understand the 1863 no-watermark set are supposed to have been printed by the former firm; but I am inclined to think that the change of paper, perforation, and colors in this set (the colors agreeing much more with the Crown and CC set than with the star sets, and we know the former were printed by Messrs. De La Rue) rather denote that they were printed by Messrs. De La Rue, and that they were unable, or did not trouble, to use exactly the same pigments as were used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.

There are certainly three distinct designs for the heads, necessitating three dies, as can be seen by comparing a $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 4d. The difference is so distinct that I need not particularize much. The crown differs in each, the heads differ in size and shape, and the 1d. type has earrings, which neither of the others have.

Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. die, the no-watermark and Crown and CC stamps seem identical.

Of the 1d. die, the 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s. are all the same as regards the head and the engine-turned oval containing the head; but the rest of the rectangle outside the oval differs somewhat in most of the values, as does of course the lettering of value. These differences are so patent that I will not take up your time mentioning them. You will see all those that differ in the specimens before you.

Of the 4d. die, the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s. all appear to be identical, with the exception of the lettering of value.

PAPER.

All the star-watermarked stamps are on a fairly uniform fine wove yellowish to white paper.

The 1d. and 6d. are found *bleuté*; the former perforated and imperforated, the latter only, I believe, imperforated. The 1d. is not supposed to exist, but I think the specimen before you is undoubtedly *bleuté*. The imperforated $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perforated, 1863, are on enamelled wove paper, *bleuté* and white, though the imperforated alone are found *bleuté*.

The 1863 no-watermark set seem to be on a distinctly different make of paper—thinner and crisper. There is a peculiar blurred appearance in the 6d. and 9d. of this set, reminding one of the Trinidad 1864 set, which tells one at once to what issue they belong.

The paper of the Crown and CC set is white wove, and again somewhat different, varying much in substance, and may be found almost like cartridge paper.

PERFORATION.

As in the first issue perforated Queensland, the first issue perforated Ceylon may be divided into two sets—clean-cut and roughly-cut perforations; though so far I have not come across a 5d. roughly perforated, or a 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., clean cut. They gauge irregularly 14 to 16, and compound in both sets. The 1863 set (with exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which gauges $12\frac{1}{2}$), gauges 13, fairly clean cut, though there is a 1d. gauging 12 before you, kindly lent to me by Mr. Barrett. The Crown and CC sets gauge very regularly $12\frac{1}{2}$, though I have seen a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 13, and I have a 1d. gauging 12.

WATERMARK.

I have nothing to call your attention to in the star-watermarked stamps, nor in the no-watermarked set (1863,) except that it is curious how seldom pairs of these stamps are met with, except the 1d., which I have seen. Was this set printed on unwatermarked paper, or was it due to accident? I suppose it was the former; but how comes it that, as you will see by a specimen I have of the 1s., which I do not think there is any doubt belongs to this set, you find a **D** watermarked in the paper? What was the sheet on which this stamp was printed watermarked with? The only lettering in the watermarking of the sheets I have seen is "Crown Colonies," in various sized types, and it is no part of those words. I must therefore take a leap in the dark, and suggest that it is the D of De La Rue, who either manufactured the paper or had their name watermarked in it. If I land on secure ground, of course my previous surmise as to the printers of this set is correct.

I am now going to tread on very delicate ground, and fully expect our Vice-President's incisive pen will be in motion very soon. You all know, I take it, that certain values of the long stamps, in the colors of the Crown and CC set, are supposed to exist without watermark, of which our Vice-President has several. I do not believe in their existence without a watermark. My reasons for coming to this conclusion are, first and mainly, because I have never seen one. I have had several sent me, and had several myself, that I fondly believed to be like Cæsar's wife; but I have found, on submitting them to a bath, and otherwise carefully examining them, that every one revealed either a portion of the Crown and CC, part of a letter, or a line; and I have little doubt, if I might be allowed to soak and examine any of these so-called no-watermarked long stamps, I should find a watermark.

We may fairly start with the idea that, if they exist, they are due to some flaw in the watermarking of the sheet, because if not, as they are of so recent a date, and dealers have had and have large blocks of the Crown and CC, bought at the time of issue, we should most probably have heard of them in blocks; and I have never heard any one suggest yet that they have a pair of long no-watermarked stamps. I think the following facts will bear out my statement.

The 1d., 2d., and 6d. are the values most commonly supposed to exist. These three values, with the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., are, I believe, the only values which were watermarked in panes. You will see in the block of 1d. before you that, at all events, that portion, and I think we may take it the whole sheet, was watermarked in four panes, each pane surrounded by a line; and between the panes horizontally the words "Crown Colonies," in large block letters.

There are plenty of places on that sheet, if the position of the sheet was slightly altered before being printed on, where a stamp would show only a portion of a letter or a line, which in some stamps would undoubtedly be difficult to see, and would lead one to suppose they had no watermark at all. Again, on this particular sheet it would be possible, though most improbable, given a certain position of the sheet, to have so printed it that a stamp came exactly between the N of CROWN and the C of COLONIES, and exactly between the two compartment lines of the panes above and below; in that case the watermark would be invisible, though there; for the distance between the compartment lines is not long enough, and the lines would come in the top and bottom perforation. Therefore, as regards the 1d., I have shown the probability, at all events, that, though it may appear to have no watermark, still it most likely has. I have not had sheets of the 2d., green, and the 6d. brown; but I have pairs showing lines, evidently part of the line surrounding a pane; and if my theory holds good for the 1d., it will for the 2d. and 6d. If we look at the other values, of which you will see several blocks here, you will not find any vestige of watermarking in panes; and it is of these values—the 4d., 5d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s.—that we do not get specimens apparently without watermark. Is it not therefore a fair conclusion to come to, that the 1d., 2d., and 6d. are really not on unwatermarked paper at all? It is not likely that those should be the only values printed on unwatermarked paper, and one certainly does not often hear of the others. I may mention here that Mr. Tapling has a 5d. and 10d. supposed to be unwatermarked, but I should be much surprised if I could not find a mark. I have brought several specimens which certainly appear unwatermarked, but they all are. One has a line only, right across the stamp, and invisible, except when soaked.

While on the subject of watermarks, it is perhaps worth noticing that the words "Crown Colonies" in the 1d. block are in much smaller letters than in any of the other blocks. You will also see in the blocks of 2d., olive-yellow, 4d., and 1s., that there seems to have been some difficulty in spelling CROWN, as in those blocks it is spelt CRWON.

I am afraid I have been a long time getting to the question of the long and short stamps. I will put my facts as shortly as possible, and must then leave the reason for their existence for some one to solve, who can ascertain the way these stamps were reduplicated from the matrices and printed, as I do not think till we know that, we can get much nearer the solution of the difficulty than I have.

The first thing that strikes one, on looking at the table, is the want of regularity in the length of all the stamps which we have assumed are from the same dies, no matter what issue; and I would ask you to remember that I have not put down all the differences I have found, but only the extremes, or where the difference is more or less measurable. There is not a single stamp constant in length through all the issues. You will see from the table also what may not be generally known, that the nearly whole set Crown and CC exist long and short to as great an extent as the 1863 set are shorter than the long Crown and CC. I have divided this issue into two sets, long and short, all of which I have found, except the ½d., 2d., green, 5d., red-brown, which I have not seen short.

For the sake of making two sets, I have called those *long* measuring 26 mm. or over (and all are found over that length), and those *short* under 26 mm., most of which can be found 25.50 mm. The smaller differences, which are practically unmeasurable, but which exist, are no doubt due to slight running of the color; but where the difference is as much as a ½ m., we

must, I think, dismiss that idea as the reason for the difference in lengths. The short 1863 set are much more regular than any other set in length, but they differ, as you will see. In the short stamps the whole stamp is shorter. Not only the frame, but the head, from top of crown to point of bust, varies in length in proportion to the stamp.

The octagonal Crown and CC set are wider than the original star octagonals.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is the only stamp I have found constant in size, and that is a different class of printing altogether from the other values.

To convey what I mean I have called certain shades cold and warm, as you will see by the stamps I have put side by side. The cold shades seem to be printed with less coloring matter, and to be more clear; and almost without exception you will find the cold shades are long stamps and the warm shades short. This, I think, disposes of one theory as to these stamps which I heard the other day—that they are simply due to running of the color—because if it were so, surely the cold shades would be short, and *vice versa*; but if that is not sufficient, the absence or presence of more or less coloring matter could never make the heads shorter and smaller, as they undoubtedly are.

The 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 2s. more particularly can be divided into distinctly cold and warm shades, as I think you will see by these here; and they are long and short, as I have stated. These are, I think, the chief points noticeable about the long and short Crown and CC stamps. Now let us see what we can arrive at from the evidence before us.

We have dismissed the idea of running-in color causing the difference.

We will now consider the pros and cons of the shrinkage of paper theory.

Major Evans thinks the perforation of the 1863 set being 13 instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$ shows shrinkage; but that we may put aside, as the Crown and CC short stamps gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$. Shrinkage would not make a rough-cut perforation like the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation into a fairly clean-cut perforation 13, like the 1863 set. If from shrinkage of paper, why have they only shrunk in length and not in breadth? I believe it is possible for paper to shrink only one way, but not likely. One would expect to get from such a large shrinkage a running together of the lines and the impressions becoming more or less indistinct. We do not find that.

That the stamps would expand to a certain extent if soaked for any time; but forty-eight hours' soaking makes not the slightest difference. The total shrinkage on a sheet, taking 1m. per stamp, and allowing twenty rows of twelve, which I suppose was the size of the sheet, would be roughly 20 mm., which I understand from a practical paper manufacturer is an impossible amount for so small a sheet of paper to shrink.

I think these reasons are sufficient to put shrinkage of paper out of court.

What other reasons are there possible? Different matrices for the long and short stamps is the only natural reason left, but I think I can prove that the matrices for each value through each issue are identical. If you will examine the five 1d. stamps before you—all the different 1d. there are, star, perforated and imperforated, no-watermark, and CC, long and short—and look carefully at the left-hand bottom square, which contains a rose-shaped ornament, in the middle of which you will find a many-rayed star, one ray of which points, if I may call it so, north by east, and runs up a little into the white space dividing the pear-shaped leaves of the rose. This ray is longer than the other rays, and is not so in the right-hand bottom ornament; but it is present, this peculiarity, in each of the one pennies before you, showing to my mind clearly that there was never more than one matrix made for this value. If there had been, is it likely, not to say possible, that that little irregularity,

as it can hardly have been made so intentionally, would have been copied? There are dozens of other peculiar little lines and marks in this value, constant in all the issues short and long, but I think this one is enough for our purposes. I can find you some peculiarity also in all the other values constant in all the issues. I do not think there can be much hesitation in saying that the long and short stamps are from the same dies or matrices. What is the difference due to? Mr. Tapling thinks it is from some mistake in the formation of the plate from which they are printed, though what that mistake can be, I do not think he suggests in his article; but I feel sure he has as usual hit the nail somewhere near the head, and that until we know how the plates were formed to print from, and how the stamps were printed, we shall not be able to say how it is that these stamps from the same matrices vary in length. During the time these stamps were in use there surely must have been more than one working plate to print from, and it seems to me probable that as soon as Messrs. De La Rue took over the contract they found they wanted more working plates, and constructed some; and during that construction something happened to cause the new plates to be smaller than the original ones. Could the steel plates in the process of hardening have shrunk in length? That seems most improbable.

Whatever the reason may be, and I do not expect we are very wide of the mark, I think I have exploded the shrinkage of paper theory, and the different matrix theory. It only now remains, *if I have* done so, for some one to get official information on the manufacture of these stamps.

I will now, if not taking up your time too much, read hurriedly through the reference list I have made out, and I shall be much obliged for any corrections or additions to it.

(To be Continued.)

ORIGIN OF THE MAIL COACH SERVICE.

R. W. BURCHARD.

Although stamp collecting is the main object of the aspiring philatelist, we must also look at the great changes the postage stamp has wrought, and the state of affairs before the much cherished label came into existence. As we watch the lightning express carrying the mails safely at the rate of 50 or 60 miles per hour, and bringing us into communication with residents of far distant parts of the country in so short a time, we can hardly realize that not very long ago the small and insignificant mail bag was carried on horseback from town to town, exposed to many dangers from road and highwayman. The greatest improvement in the English mail service during the eighteenth century was the introduction of mail coaches. This was brought about by the energy and perseverance of John Palmer, Esq. Like most of those who introduce great improvements, he was an "outsider," one unacquainted by business habits and association with the postal service. At that time (about 1783) stage coaches, with passengers, traversed the country over all the principal roads, and ran from five to seven miles per hour. The mails, however, had *never* had any better conveyance than that of a horse or gig, managed by a man or boy, and sometimes they were even carried on foot. The whole mail service was on a most irregular footing, mail robberies were frequent, and the speed did not average over three-and-a-half miles an hour. Mr. Palmer's plan was to have the mails transferred to the stage coaches, the swiftest conveyance which the country afforded. And a most sensible and wise plan it was. To so obvious an improvement, we would suppose that there would be little or no opposition.

Parliamentary Committees were appointed, Post Masters General reported, and all the officials were against it. Statesmen took it up; the proposition was debated in Parliament; and, after many years of persevering labor, Mr. Palmer saw his plan adopted. But opposition did not end here. There were more reports against it, and those who at first opposed from ignorance, and a belief that no improvement would result, now kept up their opposition from a dread of being thought false prophets.

But there were others who appreciated the improvement, and Mr. Palmer received a pension from the Government of three thousand pounds a year for life, and afterwards a grant of fifty thousand pounds for the benefit his improvement in the mail service had been to the revenue of the country. We have from a well known post office reformer (Sir Rowland Hill) a good bit of sarcasm for the special benefit of those who oppose great improvements and deny their value after they have been adopted and proved. A report from the English Post Master General says: "From a comparison of the gross produce of inland postage for four months, and from every other comparison that they have been able to make, they were perfectly satisfied that the revenue has been very considerably decreased by the plan of mail coaches. This report gives the opinions of the Lords of the Treasury, and enlarges on the innumerable inconveniences which the change had occasioned. Such utter folly was only worthy of the following comment from the great post office reformer, forty years after this." Heavy must be the responsibility on those who thus persisted in folly and mischief; and wonderful it is that Mr. Palmer should have been able to beguile the Government and legislature into sanctioning his mad career! Who was the statesman, unworthy of the name, that thus gave the rein to audacity, and thus became, in his besotted ignorance, the tool of presumption? Who stood godfather to the vile abortion, and insisted on the admission of the hideous and deformed monster into the sacred precincts of Lombard Street, the seat of perfection? His name—alas! that the lynx should be guided by the mole! That Sampson should be seduced by Delilah! Palinurus allured by a dream—his name was William Pitt.

AUCTION SALES.

On May 27th, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., held the most important single night sale ever held in this country. The collection was the property of the Rev. Dr. Joshua Weaver, of Washington, and while it contained only 464 lots, it realized \$2,696 92.

The sale was also remarkable for containing the highest priced stamp ever sold at public auction, viz.: British Guiana 1856, 4c. blue, which sold for \$260.00.

Among the mass of rarities sold, we may mention the following:

UNITED STATES.

Brattleboro, 5c. on letter, \$150.00; Providence, 10c. \$11.25; St. Louis, 5c. \$29.00; St. Louis, 10c. \$20.50; New York, 3c. buff, \$75.00.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Athens, Ga., 5c. \$25.00; Fredericksburg, Va., 10c. red, \$10.00.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Bolivia, 1867, 100c blue-green, \$10.00; 1871, 500c. black, \$15.00; Antofagasta, 10c. blue, entire, \$16.00; British Guiana, 1850, 4c. yellow, \$55.00; 1850, 12c. blue, cut to shape, \$23.00; 1850, 4c. blue, \$14.00; 1856, 4c. magenta, \$40.00; 1862, provisional, \$16.00; France, 1849, 1fr vermillion, \$12.50; Great Britain, 1840, V. R. 1d. black, \$28.25; India, 1855, 2 annas, green, \$27.00; Afghanistan, 28 stamps realized \$602.00; Mauritius, 1858, fillet head,

2p. blue, \$50.00; Natal, 1857, 9p. blue, \$25.00; New Brunswick, 1 sh. violet, \$25.25; Newfoundland, 1858, 4p. unused, \$10.00; 6½p. \$12.00; Spain, 1852, 2r. \$12.50; 1853, 2r. \$11.25; Antioquia, 1868, 2½c. blue, \$40.00; Bolivar, 1863, 10c. green, \$20.25.

The Afghanistan were the finest lot of these interesting stamps ever offered, and the prices realized were no more than a fair valuation. It might be of interest to note, that every one of the great rarities is now in the possession of some American collector, showing the growing appreciation in this country of the great *desiderata* in our hobby.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Ninth Regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its quarters on Wednesday, May 8th, 1889, at 8:20 p. m. President Wuesthoff in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Berlepsch, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Gregory, Morton, Rosenheim, Scott, Terrett, Turner, Wuesthoff and Wylie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following parties were proposed for corresponding membership: Messrs. G. Schirmer, Jr., 28 West St., Boston, Mass.; proposed by Mr. Morton. A. M. Jones, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; proposed by Mr. Corwin; and the following as an active member: Mr. Joseph Holmes, Jr., 7 Pearl St., N. Y. City; proposed by Mr. Wylie.

In the absence of a majority of the Executive Committee, the rules were suspended and all the candidates were elected.

Mr. Scott announced that the treasurership of the American Philatelic Association was vacant and that nominations for the position were in order. The matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Bogert presented a copy of his new Postal Card Catalogue which was received with thanks.

Mr. Gregory exhibited his fine collection of Mexican Revenue Stamps.

Mr. Terrett exhibited a Baton Rouge Stamp on the original envelope.

Mr. Rosenheim exhibited an envelope bearing two impressions of the 2 cents green embossed stamp.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, Sec'y.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD MAY 9, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8p. m. by President Gregory. Members present: Messrs. Gregory, J. W. Scott, Needham, Lehman, Collin, Bogert, Terrett, Nast, Sheridan, Corwin and Walter S. Scott. Visitors: Messrs. Morton and Turner.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Sheridan's resignation, as Secretary, be accepted with regret. Carried.

Photography Committee reported progress.

Committee on incorporating reported progress.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on the Eden Musée be accepted, and committee be discharged. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of the Club be tendered to the Eden Musée Committee for the able manner in which they performed their work. Carried.

The election of officers then took place with the following result. Mr. Chas. B. Corwin, 2nd Vice-President, Mr. William Lee, Librarian, Mr. Walter S. Scott, Recording Secretary, Mr. F. A. Nast, Member of Executive Committee.

Moved and seconded that the discussion on the stamps of the Sandwich Islands be laid over until the next meeting night. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. WALTER S. SCOTT, Recording Sec'y.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MAY 23d, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8 P. M., by Pres. Gregory. Members present: Messrs. Gregory, J. W. Scott, Lehman, Rasmus, Sheridan, Needham, Lee, Adenaw and Walter S. Scott.

Committee on photographic plates reported progress.

Moved and seconded that photograph No. 4 should consist of rare United States Locals now in the hands of the Committee. Carried.

A debate then ensued in regard to the price to be charged for the various photographic plates as they appear. It was moved by Mr. J. W. Scott and seconded by Mr. H. C. Needham that members should be supplied at 15 cents each; all additional copies at 25 cents, at which price non-members could be supplied through any member of the club. Carried.

Committee on incorporating, reported progress.

Mr. H. E. Deats was unanimously elected a member. Mr. Lehman was unanimously elected Corresponding Secretary.

The committee appointed to represent the Club at the anniversary meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Association, reported attending the dinner and having passed a very enjoyable evening.

Moved and seconded that the stamps of the Dominican Republic be considered at the next meeting. Carried. The meeting adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, Recording Sec'y.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association. Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehmann.

For information address the Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGULAR MEETING, STAPLETON, MAY 15th, 1889.

Present: August Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Odendall, Clotz, Bentler, Bauer, Dr von Doring, Schumann, Kaufmann; Oscar Dejonge, Lazarus, Van der Willigen, Wiehl, Corwin, Rasmus, Mrs. Bernary, Miss Margraf, Scott, Lehmann, Tutthill. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership:

Mr. R. F. Albrecht, by Mr. C. Witt. Mr. Hugo S. Mack, by Mr. H. Clotz, Mr. H. E. Deats, by Mr. A. Dejonge. Mr. R. H. Benary, by Mr. A. Dejonge. Mr. Edgar T. Humphrey, by Mr. Tutthill. Mr. David B. Idell, by Mr. Tutthill.

The Executive Committee reports favorably on the application of A. K. Kiefer of Detroit, Mich., he was unanimously elected member No. 75.

Mr. Paul Guttzeih tendered his resignation which was accepted with regret.

It was moved and seconded that the ticket proposed by the committee on nomination be voted upon and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

Mr. August Dejonge, President. Mr. E. Kaufmann, Vice-President. Mr. R. S. Lehmann, Secretary and Librarian. Mr. Henry Clotz, Treasurer. Mr. E. L. Schumann, Manager of Exchange. Mr. B. v. Hodenberg, Mr. C. Witt, and Mr. P. van der Willigen, Executive Committee. Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Ernest L. Schumann, 192 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. SCHUMANN, 119 E. 90th Street, N. Y.

5TH ANNIVERSARY.

After the adjournment of the meeting the members repaired to the Banquet Hall, to celebrate the 5th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY.

There were present as guests the following :

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wuesthoff, Mrs. Lazarus, Miss Mueller, Mrs. Bauer, Mrs. Schumann, Mrs. Bentler, Miss Bella Miller, Mr. Wm. Sturz, Mr. L. S. Morton, Mr. C. Muecke, Mr. G. B. Calman, Mr. R. R. Bogert, Mr. H. C. Needham, Mr. Dav. B. Idell, Mr. Hugo Kepler, Marquis A de Boisselier, Mr. H. L. Calman, Mr. J. O. Hobby, Mr. H. S. Mack, Mr. Henry Collin, Mr. H. E. Deats, Mr. H. Gremmel, Mr. R. H. Benary, Mr. F. Poel, Mr. H. Hammersdorf, Mr. Edw. Dejonge.

The table was set in the shape of a horseshoe elaborately decorated with flowers, each lady was presented with a corsage bouquet and each gentleman with a boutonniere.

Behind the seat of the President, was the monogram of the Society made of U. S. stamps; the pictures of the officers of the A. P. A., and the pictures of the founders of the S. I. Phil. Society, decorated with the American and German flags and with a profusion of flowers.

The President welcomed the guests in his usual able manner and read a letter of E. B. Sterling, regretting not being able to be present.

After partaking of the good things spread before the company, speeches were made by Messrs. Wuesthoff, Scott, Bogert, Corwin, Henry Calman, Mack, Needham and Muecke.

It was remarked that Mr. Corwin did not kick this evening, which was undoubtedly owing to the committee on entertainment having placed him between two ladies. No doubt we will have the benefit of his being so quiet at our next meeting.

After a very enjoyable evening the guests departed to catch the last boat for home; but the members still felt so happy, that 'till the wee small hours of the morning they still sat together drinking bumpers to the health of all the philatelic friends in the universe.

NOTES.

THE Brazil wrappers issued in the beginning of the year have been withdrawn on account of the value being given in Spanish instead of Portuguese. A new set has just been issued with corrected spelling. It is to be supposed that the same will be done with the newspaper stamps on which "Brasil" is spelled with an 's' instead of a 'z.'

In this number we are able to illustrate the types of several stamps chronicled in previous numbers.

In our May Journal we mention the provisional Guadeloupe, viz ;

10c on 20c red on green
15c on 30c brown on bistre
25c on 40c red on straw

This ought to be rectified as chronicled in this number. They come in sheets of 25 stamps all different. The principal differences are in the corner ornaments and in the type of "centimes."

THE Bhopal stamps with letters in corners have been re-made. The letters B and L are smaller. There are 32 varieties including the two following errors :
SAH instead of **SHAH**
NAWA instead of **NAWAB**

The square stamp with octagon frame has also been re-made. The principal difference being the spelling of "Began" instead of "Began." They come also in 32 varieties amongst which one error, viz :
EEGAN instead of **BEGAN**.

THE Paraguay stamp chronicled last month appeared to be an official stamp; although no mention of it is made on the stamp.

We have seen the St. Lucia 1865 emerald green surcharged Half
penny
Before chronicling it as a postage stamp we will await further information.

We translate the following letter published in the May number of "*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*:"

In a note inserted in your paper of April 20th, you state that a grave charge had been laid against a well known collector of Bucarest, and you promise further particulars.

Being certain of your impartiality, and of your not being well acquainted with the affair in question, I ask you to insert the following facts, the correctness of which I guarantee, in your esteemed paper:

Mr. X. a well known collector, had from time to time purchased a number of electrotypes cuts from Mr. Moens, who does a business in them. Mr. X. intended to published a very complete review of the postage and telegraph stamps of Roumania, for which purpose he ordered the cuts. He had a few stamps printed in red, blue and yellow on white paper, without any ulterior motive, as well as some experimeatal types of 1862 and 1863, with the portrait of Prince Couza (uniformed bust with line and six rayed stars in corners.)

Of the various types Mr. X. presented copies to some of his friends, informing them that he had made them himself.

One of these friends actuated by hate and jealousy, denounced Mr. X to the court, in an anonymous letter, in which he accused him of counterfeiting postage stamps. As a result of this denunciation, the court instituted a careful investigation, but they found nothing but the cuts purchased from Mr. Moens, and five or six doubtful stamps.

At the same time the court appointed a commission of experts, consisting of Messrs. *Angelo* and *Bascowits*, chief clerks of the post office, *Pilidi*, chief of the bureau of printing, *Wacheman*, chief of the engraving department, and *Jonesco*, foreman. This committee after examining Mr. X's collection declared that all the stamps examined were genuine and made by the government excepting, of course, the few unfortunate proofs already mentioned, of which I have obtained a few, and which I enclose to you to show the true inwardness of this so-called wholesale counterfeiting of stamps.

This is all there is to this famous affair, which by the way, is almost forgotten.

Envious speculators in Bucarest probably expected to find other things; unfortunately for them, they have been disappointed, as justice, recognizing the honesty and innocence of Mr. X, refused to find and indictment.

Yours truly, A. PASSATOL.

We are indebted for some of our information and new issues to Messrs. Thorne and Witt, also to the *Timbre Poste*, *Philatelic World*, *Illustrirter Briefmarken Journal*, *Philatelic Record* and *Börsen Courier*.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

BAVARIA.—The reply cards are now issued with watermark of vertical wavy lines far apart and with "89" in lower left corner.

3 x 3 pf green *F* 1

5 x 5 pf lilac *F* 1

CONGO.—Two reply cards similar to last issue have just appeared.

10 x 10c brown, white *F* 1

75 x 15c black. green *F* 1

15

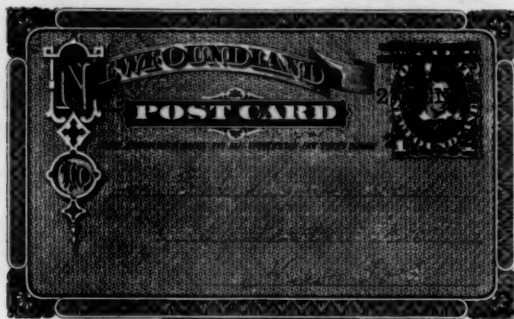
25

FRENCH COLONIES.—The perforations of the letter cards instead of extending to the sides meet now at the bottom.

15c blue, *gray*

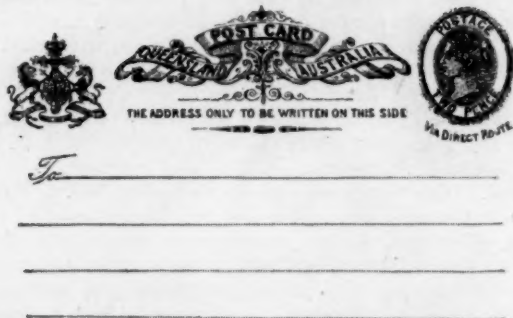
25c black, *rose*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The supply of the 2c cards having been exhausted, a provisional card of which only 700 were made has been issued.



2c on 1c green, black surcharge.

QUEENSLAND.



2 p blue

3 p mauve

SWEDEN.



10 or red, *white*

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

HELIGOLAND.—Continued.

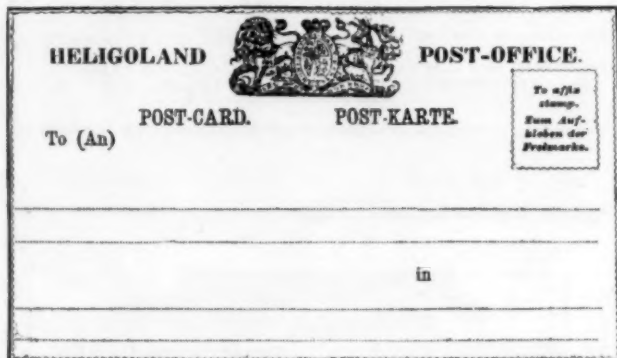
Frame measures 137x77mm.

6 1874 292 *brown*

Frame measures 140x80mm.

7 1874 292 *brown*

15



293

8 1874 293 *buff*

20

9 " " *buff glazed*

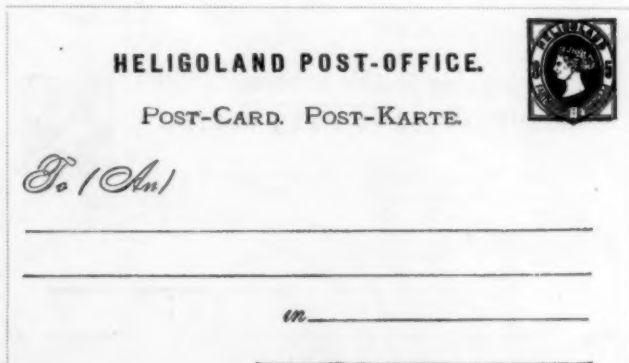
10 " " *pale buff glazed*

Same, without inscription in rectangle.

11 1874 293 *brown*

12 " " *red brown*

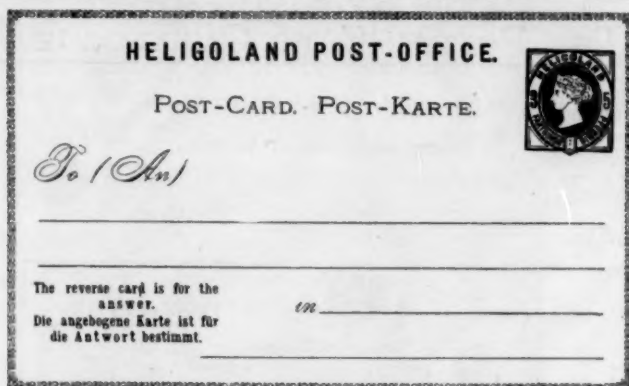
13 " " *gray*



294

14 1875 5pf green

4



15 1876 295 5x5pf green *F 1* ²⁹⁵

15



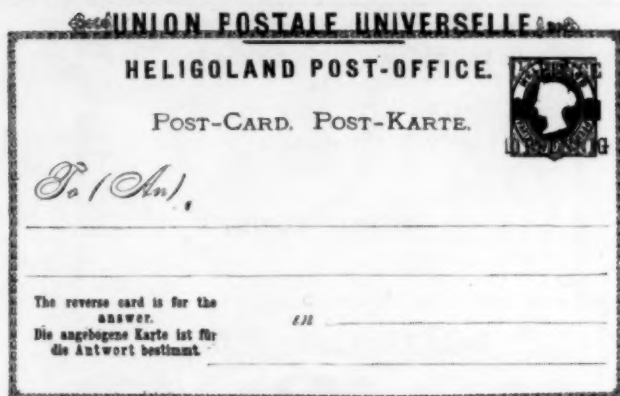
16 1878 296 10pf black, *white* ²⁹⁶

20



17 1879 297 10p green & black ²⁹⁷

15



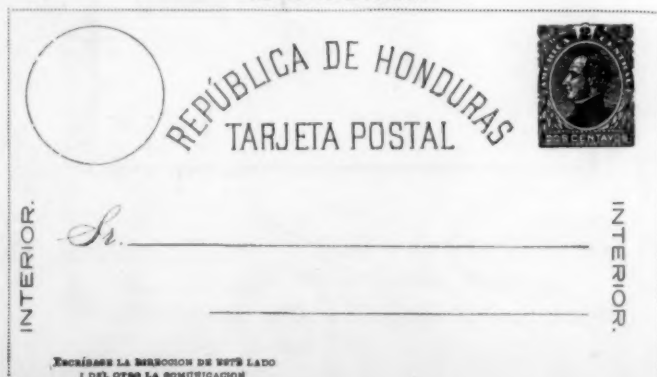
18 1879 298 10x10 pf green & black F 1 25



19 1879 299 10x10 pf black, white 299
20 1879 299 10x10 pf black, white F 1 15

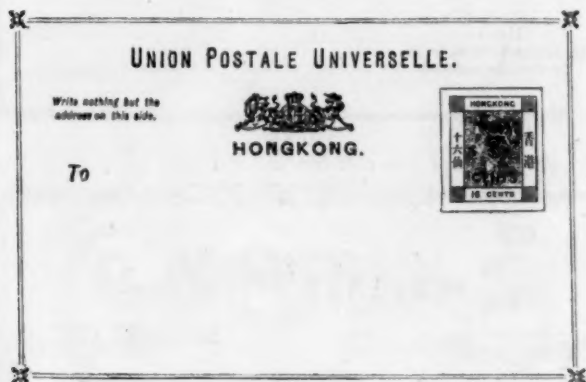
We do not catalogue the 1885 cards with two, three or four stamps, these being only a speculative issue.

HONDURAS.



1	1882	300	2c carmine	6
2	"	"	2x2c carmine <i>F 1</i>	10
3	"	"	3c blue, <i>white</i>	8
4	"	"	3x3c blue, <i>white F 1</i>	15

HONG KONG.



301

1	1879	301	3c black and yellow, <i>yellow</i>	
2	"	"	5c black and violet, <i>blue</i>	2.00



302

3	1879	302	3c black, yellow and red, <i>white</i>	50
4	"	"	5c black, violet and blue, <i>white</i>	50



5 1879 303 3c black, violet and blue, *white*



6	1880	304	1c green	4
7	"	"	3c brown	15
8	"	"	4c gray	25



305

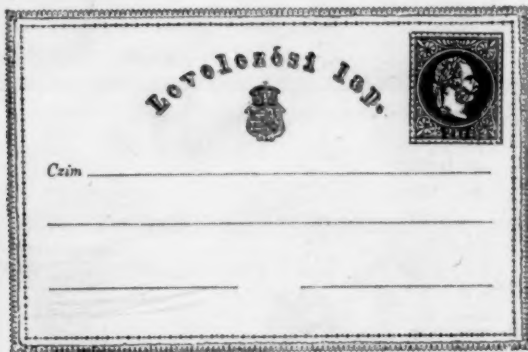
9	1880	305	1c black surcharge on No. 8	15
10	1886		1c black surcharge on No. 7	10
11	1887	304	3c brown, <i>white</i>	10

HUNGARY.



306

- 1 1869 306 2 kr orange 25 25
 Same, no period after lower line of instructions on the reverse.
 2 1869 306 2 kr orange



307

Distance between upper and lower line of instructions on reverse is 60 mm.

- 3 1869 307 2 kr orange 15 10

Distance between upper and lower line of instructions on reverse is 58 mm.

- 4 1869 307 2 kr orange

Same as No. 3, but "dostaintezet" instead of "postaintezet" on lower line of instructions on the reverse.

- 5 1869 307 2 kr orange



308

Frame measures 111 x 75 mm.

6	1871	308	2 kr yellow	15	15
---	------	-----	-------------	----	----

Frame measures 113 x 78 mm.

7	1871	308	2 kr yellow	10	10
8	"	"	2 kr orange	10	5



309

Watermark "MAGYAR KIR POSTA" on two horizontal lines.

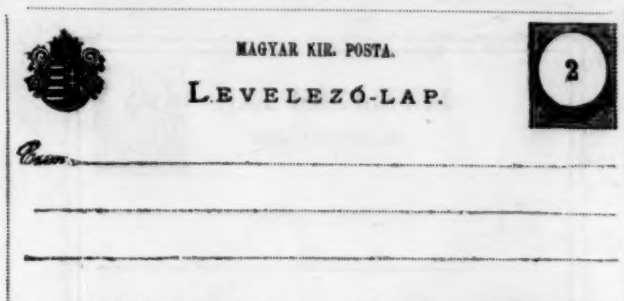
9	1874	309	2 kr orange		15
10	"	"	2 kr brown	10	5

Same, watermark reversed.

11	1874	309	2 kr brown		
----	------	-----	------------	--	--

Watermark "M. K. POSTA" on one vertical line.

12	1877	309	2 kr orange		5
13	"	"	2 kr brown		10
14	"	"	2 kr orange, <i>straw</i>		10
15	"	"	2 kr brown, <i>straw</i>		10



310

Watermark "M. K. POSTA" on one vertical line, reading down.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 16 | 1877 | 310 | 2 kr orange, <i>straw</i> | 10 | 10 |
| 17 | 1880 | " | 2x2 kr orange, <i>straw F 1</i> | | |

Same, watermark reading up.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|--|
| 18 | 1877 | 310 | 2 kr orange, <i>straw</i> | | |
| 19 | 1880 | " | 2x2 kr orange, <i>straw F 1</i> | 15 | |

Watermark "M. K. POSTA" slanting letters on one vertical line, reading down.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------|--|--|
| 20 | 1880 | 310 | 2 kr orange | | |
| 21 | " | " | 2 kr brown | | |

Same, watermark reading up.

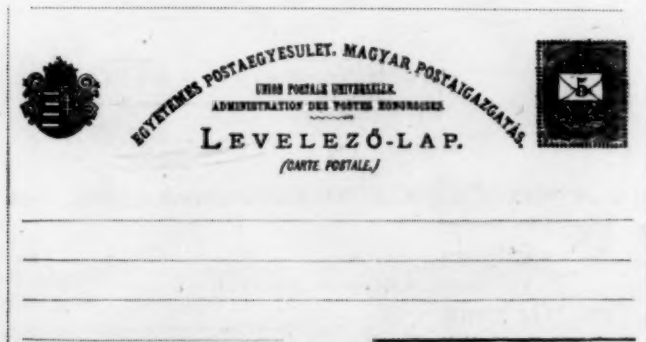
- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------|----|---|
| 22 | 1880 | 310 | 2 kr brown | 10 | 5 |
| 23 | " | " | 2 kr orange | 10 | 5 |

Same, watermark reversed, reading up.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|---|--|---|
| 24 | 1880 | 310 | 2 kr brown | | 5 |
| | | | Same, watermark reversed, reading down. | | |

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------------------------|--|--|
| 25 | 1880 | 310 | 2 kr brown | | |
| | | | Same, without watermark. | | |

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------|--|----|
| 26 | 1880 | 310 | 2 kr brown | | 10 |
| 27 | " | " | 2 kr orange | | |



311

Watermark "M. K. POSTA" on one vertical line, reading up.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 28 | 1880 | 311 | 5 kr rose | | |
| 29 | " | " | 5 kr rose, <i>straw</i> | | |
| 30 | " | " | 5x5 kr rose, <i>straw F 1</i> | | |



MAGY. KIR. POSTA. — KR. UG. POSTA.

LEVELEZŐ-LAP. — KARTA DOPISNICA.

Cím
Naslov

- 312
- 31 1880 312 2x2 kr brown *F* 1
Same, watermark reading down.
- 32 1880 311 5 kr rose, *straw* 10
- 33 " " 5x5 kr rose, *straw* *F* 1 20
Same, watermark reversed, reading up.
- 34 1880 311 5 kr rose, *straw*
- Watermark "M. K. POSTA" slanting letters on one vertical line, reading up,
- 35 1881 312 2 kr orange
- 36 " " 2x2 kr orange *F* 1
- 37 " " 2x2 kr brown *F* 1
Same, watermark reading down.
- 38 1881 312 2 kr orange
Same, without watermark.
- 39 1881 312 2 kr brown
- 40 1885 310 2x2 kr brown *F* 1
- 41 " 312 2x2 kr brown *F* 1
Watermark "M. K. POSTA" Slanting letters on vertical line.
- 42 1885 311 5 kr rose
Same, watermark reversed.
- 43 1885 311 5 kr rose

LETTER CARDS.

MAGYAR KIR. POSTA.

ZÁRT-LEVELEZŐ-LAP.



Cím

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Connecticut River.



Perforated.

717	1887	2578	1c black, yellow p	10
718	"	"	5c " "	5
719	"	"	1c " blue p	30
720	"	"	5c " "	20

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



2550

BRAZIL.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.



2516

114	1889	2516	20 r purple (Vinte)	6
115	"	"	40 r blue (Quarenta)	10
116	"	"	60 r brown (Sessenta)	12

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.



2565



2560

BULGARIA.



2566

Perforated.

30 1889 2556 5c green

EGYPT.



2564

Perforated.

40 1889 2567 10 pi violet

3

1.00



2567

FRENCH COLONIES.

Cabon.

Unpaid Stamps of French Colonies Surcharged.

183 1889 2576 15c on 5c black
184 " " 25c on 20c black

Guadeloupe.



Perforated.

207	1889	2562	10c on 40c	red on straw	15
208	"	"	10c on 40c	" var.	20
209	"	"	15c on 20c	red on green	20
210	"	"	15c on 20c	" var.	25
211	"	"	25c on 30c	brown on bistre	
212	"	"	25c on 30c	" var.	

Indo Chine.




2552

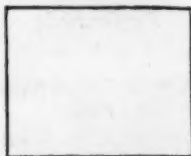
Senegal.
Perforated.



- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-------------------------|
| 549 | 1888 | 2568 | 5c on 20c red on green |
| 550 | " | 2569 | 15c on 20c red on green |
| 551 | " | 2570 | 15c on 20c red on green |
| 552 | " | 2571 | 15c on 20c red on green |

GREAT BRITAIN.
OFFICIALLY SEALED.

V R
FOUND  **OPEN**
AND



OFFICIALLY SEALED.

Perforated.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-------|
| 246 | 1889 | 2572 | black |
|-----|------|------|-------|

GREECE.



Athens print.

- | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----------|
| 44 | 1889 | 987 | 25 l blue |
|----|------|-----|-----------|

GRENADA.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2573

Perforated.

- | | | | |
|----|------|------|--------------------|
| 22 | 1888 | 2573 | 4 p on 2 sh orange |
|----|------|------|--------------------|

INDIA.

Travancore.



1210a

MEXICO.



Perforated.

Thin Paper.

95a 1882 1371 25c red brown (error)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharged "O. S." in black.



Perforated.

96	1884	1554d	4p brown
97	"	2507	6p red
98	"	2524	8p mauve
99	"	2555	1sh brown violet

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



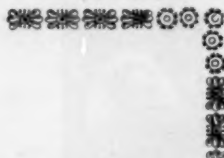
Perforated.

177 1885 2574 1 r green, carmine surcharge

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

*Perforated.*

130a 1886 2201 5 p buff

Colombian Republic.
OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.320 1887 2575 black on white ruled p
RUSSIA.*Perforated.*

25	1889	2577	4 k rose
26	"	"	10 k blue
27	"	"	20 k red and blue
28	"	"	50 k green and mauve

VIRGIN ISLANDS.*Perforated.*

16 1889 2428 1 p carmine

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.*Perforated.*

34	1889	2431	1 p rose
35	"	"	2 p slate
36	"	"	4 p red brown